



# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ON SALE  
THE DIRECTORY  
& CHRONICLE.  
For CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.  
Fifty-Seventh Annual Volume.  
Large Copies \$11.00  
Abridged " 7.00  
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.  
Printed and Published by  
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.

No. 18,987.

號七十八百九千八萬一第

日三初月二年未己

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 3RD, 1919.

號三月四年八國民華中

Price, \$3.00 PER MONTH.

## INTIMATIONS

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags 250 lbs. net.  
SEIKWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers. (10)

**ALLSOPP'S**

BRITISH

PILSENER

BEER.

BREWED AND BOTTLED

by

S. ALLSOPP & SONS, LTD.,

BURTON-ON-TRENT.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**CARTRIDGES**  
**ARRIVED!!!**

A large consignment of  
**SPORTING CARTRIDGES**, principally loaded  
with E. O. Powder.

HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND  
AMMUNITION STORE,  
5-B, Beaconsfield Arcade. (17)

**A LING & CO.**

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS**

Photographic Goods of Every Description  
in Stock.  
Developing, Printing and Enlarging  
on hand in various shades.  
Telephone 1919. (178)

**PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY**  
**LIMITED.**

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.		Every 15 minutes	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	10	"
8.00	to 9.00	10	"
9.00	to 10.00	10	"
10.00	to 11.00	10	"
11.00	to 12.00 noon	10	"
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	10	"
1.00 p.m.	to 2.00	10	"
2.00	to 3.00	10	"
3.00	to 4.00	10	"
4.00	to 5.00	10	"

NIGHT CARS.

8.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.30 p.m.  
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes  
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS.

WEEK DAYS.		Every 15 minutes	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	10	"
10.30	to 11.00 a.m.	10	"
11.30	to 12.00 noon	10	"
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	10	"
1.00 p.m.	to 2.00	10	"
2.30	to 3.00	10	"
3.00	to 4.00	10	"
4.30	to 5.00	10	"

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.

**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des  
Vaux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for all  
cars not already full running at the time  
issued in the Company's time-tables, but not  
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-  
tion at the Company's Office. No season  
ticket will be issued until payment therefor  
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque  
or Compendious Order representing Bank  
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers. (79)

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Express	No. 3 Through	No. 4 Through	No. 5 Through	No. 6 Through	No. 7 Through	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Through
CANTON (Yat Shee Tsai)	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30
Sheung Shui	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45
Sheung Shui	7.55	8.25	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55
Sheung Shui	8.05	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05
Sheung Shui	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15
Sheung Shui	8.25	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25
Sheung Shui	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35
Sheung Shui	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45
Sheung Shui	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55
Sheung Shui	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Express	No. 3 Through	No. 4 Through	No. 5 Through	No. 6 Through	No. 7 Through	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Through
Sheung Shui	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30
Sheung Shui	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45
Sheung Shui	7.55	8.25	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55
Sheung Shui	8.05	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05
Sheung Shui	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15
Sheung Shui	8.25	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25
Sheung Shui	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35
Sheung Shui	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45
Sheung Shui	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55
Sheung Shui	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05

\* Will stop at Taiipo and Sheung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice  
being given to the guard.

**NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.**  
The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the services mentioned in this  
table will connect with the trains as shown.

**SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.**

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Express	No. 3 Through	No. 4 Through	No. 5 Through	No. 6 Through	No. 7 Through	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Through
Fanning	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30
Shatankok	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35
Shatankok	8.40	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40
Shatankok	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45
Shatankok	8.50	9.20	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50
Shatankok	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55
Shatankok	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	13.00
Shatankok	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05
Shatankok	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	13.10
Shatankok	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15

H. P. WINGLOW, Manager. (14)

**THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**

Established 1838. Incorporated in Great Britain.

Total Assets exceed \$16,000,000.

**FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY,**  
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HONGKONG BRANCH,  
4, Des Vaux Road, Central.  
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JOHN DE LANCASTER,  
Acting Local Manager. (14)

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## HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

**HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.**

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

**SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.**

**HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.**

Sailings—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays & a.m.)  
From Macao daily at 8 p.m. (Sundays at 4 p.m.)

From Macao daily at 8 p.m. (Sundays at 4 p.m.)  
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# WEBER PIANOS

AN INSPIRATION TO THE ARTIST.

MUSICAL STUDENT AND AMATEUR.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR THIS CLIMATE.

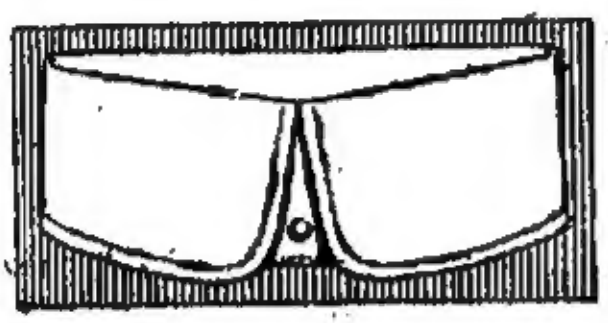
CASH OR EASY TERMS.

## MOUTRIE'S

SOLE AGENTS.

22-4

### Summit



SHAPE No. 40.

Made with lock top, which holds the front of the collar securely in position; ample room between the inner and outer folds, allowing the tie to slip easily on the band. To satisfy the wide demand for this collar we stock it in 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

## MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

## DOG SHOW

— APRIL 12th. —

JUST RECEIVED

### COLLARS & LEADS

BRUSHES-COMBS-SOAP

### DAINTY COLLARS AND LEADS

EN SUITE

FOR PEKINGESE AND TOY SPANIELS.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## FOOK LEE & Co.

Established 1871.

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, HOUSE & SHIPBUILDING & ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 28, 2nd, Hillier Street.

Phone 1174.

BRANCH OFFICE:

York Building, Chater Road.

Phone 1950.

PRIOR SENT ON APPLICATION.

1101

Tel. No. 1743.

## CORONET

TO-NIGHT

at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

### NORMA TALMADGE

in

### "THE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSE."

HAROLD LLOYD

in

### "SWING YOUR PARTNER."

BRITISH GAZETTE NOS. 511 TO 515.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

Tel. No. 1743.

### SHIPBUILDING IN JAPAN.

While the smaller shipyards are closing down one by one, the building of large ships goes on with little, if any, relaxation. Many have to be constructed in fulfilment of contracts, especially those connected with the "tonnage against steel" bargain with the United States. The Department of Communications puts the estimated construction during the present year of ships over 1,000 tons at 630,000, and that of smaller vessels at the optimistic figure of 70,000—the same as last year, evidently reckoning that the facilities for getting materials and the smoother working due to better experience will more than make up for the disappearance of so many small yards. The following figures connected with estimates of Japanese tonnage have been published:—

Tonnage (steamers) at the end of 1918	1,537,123
Built (estimated) in 1918	515,592
Estimated construction for present year	700,000
Total	3,042,714
Steamers delivered to America in exchange for materials supplied, 1918	198,160
To be delivered in 1919	161,000
Estimated losses during the year	140,000
Total	427,000

Balance (Japan's tonnage at the end of the year) 2,615,014. The Osaka Chamber of Commerce has published some interesting figures relative to the growth of shipbuilding in Japan. According to this statement the number of dockyards throughout the country was 228 in 1912, 238 in 1914, 208 in 1915, 218 in 1916, and 335 in 1917. The numbers and tonnages of ships constructed in these dockyards are as follows:—

Year	Num.	Ton.	Num.	Ton.
	ber.	nage.	ber.	nage.
1912	108	25,145	378	23,599
1913	115	31,526	359	43,508
1914	70	85,873	557	34,528
1915	63	51,431	411	36,021
1916	94	144,024	519	45,831
1917	244	283,320	1,354	129,773

As we may take the busy years of 1912 and 1917 as showing the maximum possible work, it will be seen that the shipbuilding capacity of Japan at the end of 1917 had increased by 32 per cent. as compared with pre-war times, this only in steamship construction.

### MORPHIA RAID IN TIENTSIN.

TURNOVER OF \$46,000 A MONTH.

The British Municipal Police at Tientsin effected recently a most successful morphia raid. Acting under the instruction of Captain Oldham, the Police Superintendent, Inspector Lawless, accompanied by the Chinese Inspector and two other Chinese members of the force, entered a house and discovered a manufactory of morphia pills, which, according to statements of the Chinese arrested, did business which, on the rate of output, would aggregate \$46,000 a month. Apparently, says the *P. and T. Times*, the factory had been actually at work for but a little time, certainly less than a month. The building chosen for this nefarious business consisted of two stories with three rooms on the ground level and three upstairs. There are many large houses in the immediate neighbourhood inhabited by wealthy Chinese, and in order to prevent any knowledge of what was afoot inside the premises, the owners had been boarded up all the windows. When Inspector Lawless entered, three men were actually engaged in the making of the pills in the kitchen downstairs. Leaving these men in charge of his subordinates, Inspector Lawless proceeded to the first floor, where he found two men, one of whom he took to the principal of the enterprise, asleep. Around them were all sorts of paraphernalia for the mixing of the drugs of which the pills are composed. Altogether eight men were captured, two of whom were released, the remainder being bailed out in substantial sums. A considerable amount of various paraphernalia such as is used by an apothecary was seized, in addition to great quantities of morphia, quinine, cocaine, heroin, sugar of milk, strychnine, etc., most of them mixed. It is not necessary to enumerate all the various descriptions of chemical and scientific apparatus, or the various scales, receptacles for rounding the pills, mortars for mixing the drugs, a mask for the use of the chemist when handling the drugs, etc.

Thousands of pills, some finished and the rest awaiting a sugar coating, were seized. The finished pills were neatly packed in cotton bags, each of which contained about 500 worth. There were many scores of these bags ready to be placed on the market. Article 2 merely contains details as to the renewal for a short period, not definitely stated; and the Allies reserve to themselves the right to a three days' denunciation. A proposal that the words "for," "short," and "period" should be struck out was rejected by Marshal Foch. On the question as to whether the words had been inserted in the hope of an early preliminary peace, the reply was "I think, I fancy so." I took you that negotiations are taking place, as to a preliminary peace. The negotiations in Spa became more accentuated during the past few days on many occasions, but the Allied representatives urged that they alone had the right to draw up the agreement. ("Listen, listen.") With respect to these new demands, I considered it right to ask for new light on the question. In a later debate, it was ascertained that in the conditions hitherto obtaining in Spa, where we claimed that on a fair interpretation we had equal rights as compared with the Allies, and nothing should be changed, no new difficulties arose. I have confidence that the Marshal will openly and loyally fulfil his pledged word given in Treves. As Marshal Foch declared that he was unable to make any important change in the draft of the Allies, I handed to Marshal Foch a Note containing our German proposals, which especially referred to the immediate release of German prisoners of war, with the request that he would place this Note before the Allied Governments. Marshal Foch declared that he was prepared to place the Note on Monday before the Supreme War Council of the Allies for their decision. To my regret no definite promise of the immediate release of German prisoners of war was given us. (Sensation.) The reply of Marshal Foch was to the effect that a decision of the Allied Governments as to the immediate release of our prisoners did not (properly) arise (from the questions now at issue), but that France was willing to send back home at once 2,000 sick and seriously wounded prisoners of war—(shriek)—and also that England would send 2,000 home. Thereupon I said that this reply would be received with the deepest regret and indignation in Germany. (Unanimous approval.) If of 600,000 prisoners only

### JAPANESE IN SHANGHAI.

RAPID INCREASE.

The Shanghai *Nippo* calls attention to the rapid increase of Japanese residents in Shanghai and their relation with other foreign peoples in the International Settlement.

According to the statistics furnished by the Japanese Residents' Association, as many as 745 Japanese are entitled to vote. This means an increase of 100 votes compared with last year. In 1918 the number was 293. The total number of Japanese residents has therefore increased three hundred per cent. during the last three years.

The Japanese journal believes that at this rate of increase the total number of Japanese residents will reach more than 1,000 within two or three years, which is a larger number than the residents of any other nationality residing in the International Settlement of Shanghai.

### ARMISTICE RENEWAL.

ERZBERGER'S STORY.

FOCH'S STEIN STAND.

News from Berlin transmitted through the wireless stations of the German Government stated that Herr Scheidemann declared to the National Assembly, on February 7th, before entering upon the duties of the day: "There was concluded yesterday a new armistice agreement. We were desirous, at the same time as we reported upon this, of answering the German people's wish, which is quite understandable, to hear something of the matter to-day. I therefore asked Erzberger if he could make any announcement with respect to it, and he replied that he could." Thereupon Erzberger spoke. After referring to his feelings when he had become aware of the contents of the new agreement, he said: "I do not wish that any single member of the House may ever have to experience, during his life, the hours which I have lived through in Treves. The question: 'Can the armistice with these conditions be accepted, or is it not better to submit to the dictatorship of Marshal Foch?' was the one we were bound to reply to in Treves. Great technical difficulty stood in the way of a rapid reply, in that despatches which were handed out by me on Friday evening, in some hitherto unexplained manner, did not come into the hands of the Government until Saturday evening. I therefore demanded from Marshal Foch an extension of twenty-four hours. This was declined, with the remark that if, by Saturday afternoon at six o'clock, the armistice had not been prolonged, he would forthwith give orders to the troops that the whole of the armistice would come to an end at five a.m. on Monday. At the same time he allowed it to be known that he could not alter or extend anything in the provisions, as the conditions had been fixed by the chiefs of the Allied and Associated Governments, and his interpreting officer announced that President Wilson also expressly approved of these conditions. (Great sensation and 'Listen, listen!')

The activity of the Commission was restricted therefore within very narrow bounds, but, in spite of this, we made an attempt to secure a number of mitigations. Except in one case relating to the further fronting for shutting off the Poles, this, to our extreme regret, did not succeed. The military experts had a mutual conversation, which led to the Nolz district, near Bromberg, and also Upper Silesia, being excluded from the regions, being placed within the line of demarcation from the German point of view, and not outside it. The demand that the German town of Birkenhead should not be evacuated by us was rejected, and with respect to Bantzen we only secured that the railway station need not be evacuated by our troops. The Allied Powers undertook that the Poles should keep strictly to the agreed line of demarcation. Efforts made to introduce conditions in the armistice for the protection of Germans in all these regions were unsuccessful. Foch only stated that he would put the matter before the Allied Commission for solution. Later on, he declared positively that the whole agreement in its first article represented a purely military measure, and that it would not bring any political consequences, whatsoever in its train, and also that no settlement of the thirteenth point of the Wilsonian programme was to be made in advance. It is an important point that, according to the assurances of the Allies, the Poles also have to cease every military offensive movement against Germany.

Article 2 merely contains details as to the renewal for a short period, not definitely stated; and the Allies reserve to themselves the right to a three days' denunciation. A proposal that the words "for," "short," and "period" should be struck out was rejected by Marshal Foch. On the question as to whether the words had been inserted in the hope of an early preliminary peace, the reply was "I think, I fancy so." I took you that negotiations are taking place, as to a preliminary peace. The negotiations in Spa became more accentuated during the past few days on many occasions, but the Allied representatives urged that they alone had the right to draw up the agreement. ("Listen, listen.") With respect to these new demands, I considered it right to ask for new light on the question. In a later debate, it was ascertained that in the conditions hitherto obtaining in Spa, where we claimed that on a fair interpretation we had equal rights as compared with the Allies, and nothing should be changed, no new difficulties arose. I have confidence that the Marshal will openly and loyally fulfil his pledged word given in Treves. As Marshal Foch declared that he was unable to make any important change in the draft of the Allies, I handed to Marshal Foch a Note containing our German proposals, which especially referred to the immediate release of German prisoners of war, with the request that he would place this Note before the Allied Governments. Marshal Foch declared that he was prepared to place the Note on Monday before the Supreme War Council of the Allies for their decision.

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### "A MENACE TO LIFE AND PROPERTY."

SHIP'S OFFICER'S LAPSE.

A Court of Inquiry composed of Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N. (President), Lieut.-Com. P. V. Kilgour, R.N., H.M.S. *Tamar*; Mr. A. J. Hailey, master, s.s. *Monteagle*; and Mr. G. Buyers, master s.s. *Kaching*, was held at the Marine Court, yesterday, to investigate a charge of neglect of duty brought against E. High, second officer of the *Chun Sang*, by Mr. C. J. Mattock, master of the same vessel.

The master of the *Chun Sang* said that the vessel left Singapore at about 5.30 p.m. on March 21st, bound for Hongkong. At about 8.15 p.m. he went on to the bridge, and noticed a number of fishing-boat lights close by. The boats were blowing their horns loudly and he had to port his helm to clear them. The second officer was alone on the bridge in charge of the ship, and witness found him asleep in the corner of the bridge. Calling the Chief Officer and the Chief Engineer, he asked them to "have a look at him." The second officer continued to sleep till 9.30 p.m., when he awoke, and, seeing the master, commenced to walk to and fro.

Commander Beckwith: How long has he been with you?—Mr. Mattock: About two-and-a-half years, and, during that time, he has been constantly drunk, both in port and at sea. Commander Beckwith asked if the man had been found asleep, while on duty, before.—Mr. Mattock: A similar case occurred in October, 1917, for which log is produced, when I found him fast asleep on the bridge, while in charge of the ship. Commander Beckwith: What steps did you take when you discovered the breach of duty on March 21st?—Mr. Mattock: When I got to Hongkong, I reported the case at the Harbour Office, and asked for a Marine Court.

### "PINKIE'S LAST PARTY."

FRIENDS, WANTS ALL HER MANY ADMIRING FRIENDS, TO COME TO HER FAREWELL PARTY TO-DAY AT 4.30 P.M.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. W. FRANKS, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

Inspector C. M. S. Alves having returned from leave takes charge of No. 3 Platoon as from March 31st, 1919.

Hongkong, April 2nd, 1919.

4,000 were given back, this would not be regarded as a conciliatory method of dealing with the German demands (Renewed pressed for the conclusion of the agreement.) The Allied representatives met.—*Wireless Press.*



**THE SPEED-LIMIT.**

Hongkong, April 2nd, 1919.

truly, "HOOKY WALKER."  
Hongkong. April 2nd, 1918.

PRO BONO PUBLICO  
Hongkong, April 2nd, 1919.

fallen into the nullah. If the decedent had been pushed down and fallen straight down, the position of his body would have

the Japanese Police Station, which  
described as a misunderstanding,  
of the least satisfactory features

gaid to the sailings of the Can  
Pacific Ocean Services' steamers,

101

IN  
BLACK AND BROWN







## POST-WAR DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

### HUNGARY DECLARES WAR ON FOUR STATES.

INTER-ALLIED MEASURES AGAINST CENTRAL EUROPE.

## THE GERMANO-POLISH IMPASSE:

SUSPENSION OF THE ARMISTICE PROBABLE.

### RUMANIA INFLECTS CRUSHING DEFEAT ON BOLSHEVIKS.

## MINERS URGED TO ACCEPT GOVERNMENT'S TERMS.

LATEST CABLES.

### THE BRITISH NAVY.

POST-WAR DISTRIBUTION.

LONDON, March 28th.

Reuter is authoritatively informed that, as a result of the post war distribution of the British Navy there will be a Home Fleet and seven foreign squadrons.

The latter will be stationed in the Atlantic, West Atlantic, China, the Cape, South America, East Indies and in the Mediterranean.

### THE FAMOUS TENTH CRUISER SQUADRON.

Admiral Sir David Beatty, speaking at Liverpool, on the Navy's services to the war, paid a tribute to Liverpool's efforts in fitting out the famous tenth cruiser squadron, which, during the war, maintained a rigorous blockade against Germany. He said: "That blockade was one of the most important factors in bringing about the defeat of the enemy. Its maintenance demanded seamanship of a high order, with vigilant and untiring devotion to duty. Stretched across waste waters from the West Hebrides to the Arctic icefields they kept their watch unflinching in weather that had to be experienced to be understood. Every ship sighted had to be boarded and examined. They also had to contend with the enemy vessels, which appeared in many guises—as raiders, masquerading as peaceful merchantmen, and blockade runners. The enemy was exercised every stratagem to avoid detection, while the ubiquitous submarine was a constant menace."

### LESSONS OF THE WAR.

"In common with other great services," continued Sir David, "the Navy learnt many lessons during the four-and-a-half years' war. We made many mistakes and it is our business to-day to see that the lessons have been taken to heart, and that we shall not again be found in such a state that we have to face the greatest crisis in history with improvised methods of working from hand to mouth."

"We in the Navy know full well our own defects, and it is our business to efface them, and to avoid repetition of mistakes from which we have learnt. The work of reconstruction has to be taken in hand with the full knowledge of our requirements learned by bitter experience in the past four-and-a-half years. It must be our endeavour to profit by that experience."

### BRITAIN'S SURE SHIELD.

"The Navy is to-day what it has been for the past two hundred years—the sure shield of Britain and the British Empire. This sure shield must be kept secure by clear thinking, and a concerted effort on scientific lines. In the necessary struggle for retrenchment, such economies as will certainly be required, must be applied with the wisdom resulting from a proper understanding of the problems before us, and in the light of knowledge gained during the war. Only so shall we avoid impairing the essential efficiency of the Navy. The Navy is our shield, and not a rattling sabre. The Navy and Mercantile Marine have learned to know and respect each other as never before. It must be their care to foster and strengthen that feeling, so that, in future and for all time, the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine together shall provide that sure shield which will enable the Empire to continue and prosper."

### THE BRITISH ARMY.

#### THE NEW BILL.

LONDON, March 28th. The new Army Bill provides that members of Imperial forces, who enlisted in the Dominions, and have been sentenced to penal servitude, need not serve the sentence in the United Kingdom, as hitherto provided in all soldiers' cases, but in the Dominion in question.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

### NUMBER SO FAR DEMOBILISED.

Since the Armistice, 92,000 officers and 2,149,000 men have been demobilised.

### "WACOS" TO BE RETAINED.

LONDON, March 28th. The Army Council has decided to maintain the Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps as a part of the post-war Army organisation.

LATEST CABLES.

### BRITISH LABOUR.

CONSIDERABLY EASIER SITUATION.

LONDON, March 28th.

The Miners' Federation has issued a manifesto urging the men to continue working and vote for the acceptance of the Government's terms.

The situation in the South Wales coal-field has considerably improved. Over 30,000 miners have decided to return to work immediately.

### BRITISH TITLES.

#### A LONG DELAYED ORDER.

LONDON, March 28th.

The Gazette announces that H.M. the King has directed that the following persons, who adhered to His Majesty's enemies during the war, be deprived of their titles, viz., the Duke of Albany, the Duke of Cumberland, Prince Ernest Augustus (Duke of Brunswick) and Viscount Taffa.

### THE BISHOP OF OXFORD.

#### REASON FOR RESIGNATION.

LONDON, March 28th.

The Bishop of Oxford has resigned, desiring greater leisure for writing, preaching and speaking.

### RACING AT HOME.

#### RESULT OF THE GRAND NATIONAL.

LONDON, March 28th.

The result of the Grand National is as follows:

Poethlyn	1
Ballyboggan	2
Polian	3
Twenty-two started, but only eleven finished. Won by eight lengths, six lengths dividing second and third.	
The betting was as follows:—	
11 to 4 Poethlyn.	
9 to 1 Ballyboggan.	
100 to 7 Polian.	

### CRISIS IN CENTRAL EUROPE

#### HUNGARY DECLARES WAR ON SERBIA.

LONDON, March 28th.

It is reported that the Soviet Government of Hungary declared war on Serbia and the surrounding countries.

A skirmish between French and Hungarian detachments occurred at Czegedin.

### INTER-ALLIED MEASURES TO BE TAKEN.

PARIS, March 28th.

The "Big Four" held two meetings yesterday. The second was attended by Marshal Foch, General Pershing, Sir Henry Wilson and General Diaz. It is believed that the meeting dealt with the inter-allied measures to be taken in view of the events in Budapest.

### MILITARY MISSION FOR BUDAPEST.

PARIS, March 28th.

A message from Geneva states that an Inter-Allied Military Mission left for Budapest.

### UNIVERSAL COMPULSORY WORK.

COPENHAGEN, March 28th.

A telegram from Budapest, dated March 27th, states that in a decree declaring that in a proletarian State only manual and brain workers have a right to live, the Soviet has ordered universal compulsory work. The State will support all incapable of working; and those wishing of work for whom the State cannot provide work.

A STAGE ON THE ROAD TO WORLD REVOLUTION.

M. Polgar, the new Hungarian Soviet Ambassador in Vienna, interviewed by the *Berliner Tageblatt*, declared that they would conclude with the Russian Soviet Government a very close military and political alliance of a defensive character. They resolved to resist, by force, every attack on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

He said that the *Entente* reprisals, which had not yet been observed, would probably not materialise, as the revolution in Hungary was merely a stage on the road to world revolution.

### GENERAL MANGIN TO COMMAND ALLIED TROOPS.

PARIS, March 28th.

It is stated that General Mangin will be appointed to command the Allied troops in Hungary and Rumania.

*Le Matin* states that an extension of General Mangin's powers is contemplated, in order to establish a front from the Baltic to the Black Sea, under a united command.

LATER.

The *New York Herald*, referring to the summoning of the Allied Generals, states that the American and British Delegations do not favour the proposal to mobilise all Allied and friendly peoples from the Baltic to the Black Sea under Marshal Foch's command.

### ESTABLISHMENT OF A RED NATIONAL GUARD.

COPENHAGEN, March 28th.

A decree of the Revolutionary Executive establishes a Red National Guard, whose members may be called up at any time in the war service of the Government.

It ordered the *Entente* flags to be hoisted in the hotel where the *Entente* Missions were staying, as a token of respect.

### HUNGARY AND GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

COPENHAGEN, March 28th.

At a meeting of the National Assembly, speeches were exchanged hoping for a continuance of good relations between Hungary and German-Austria.

### ESTABLISHMENT OF SOVIETS IN HUNGARY.

BERLIN, March 28th.

Soviets are being rapidly established throughout Hungary. The peasants are welcoming the opportunity to secure land.

### VIENNA ISOLATED.

COPENHAGEN, March 28th.

A message from Vienna, dated March 28th, states that the strike has extended on the northern railway. Communication between Vienna and the outside world is almost at a standstill. If food trains continue to be held up, the bread ration will be halved next week.

### RAILWAY STRIKE SETTLED.

COPENHAGEN, March 28th.

A message from Vienna states that the railway strike has been settled.

### STRIKERS' DEMANDS.

COPENHAGEN, March 28th.

A message from Essen says that the miners' strike has spread to eleven pits in the Dortmund District, twelve in the Witten District, and seven in the Bochum District.

At a meeting, the strikers passed a resolution demanding the formation of a Revolutionary Workers' Guard, the establishment of relations with the Russian Soviet Government and disarmament of the Police in Germany. Eleven were killed and 37 wounded in a fight between the strikers and the Police at Witten.

### EARLIER CABLES.

### PEACE CONFERENCE TO TAKE ACTION.

PARIS, March 28th.

A Havas message says:—The Peace Conference has been reduced to a Council of Four (in which Japan is not included) who are invested with the confidence of their respective nations, and are expected to take decisions to meet the imminent peril, threatening the world's peace, in Russia and Hungary, and give peace a definite shape quickly.

### HUNGARY DECLARES HOSTILITIES.

Official circles in Paris have received, with great scepticism, the reports that the new Hungarian Government has declared hostilities against Rumania, Czech-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia.

### THE TEMPTER.

PARIS, March 28th.

*Le Temps'* Correspondent at Geneva states that the new Hungarian Soviet Government has issued an appeal urging them to join the Hungarian movement and overthrow their respective Governments.

The Czech Socialists appear to be firmly resolved to oppose any invasion by Bolshevism, of the Czech-Slovak Republic. M. Klotz, the Socialist leader and Minister of National Defence in the Czech-Slovak Ministry, declared that the Czech Democratic Army would unhesitatingly crush any attempt to establish a Bolshevik régime in Bohemia.

### NEED FOR ALLIED ACTION.

PARIS, March 28th.

The reports from Vienna urge the necessity of the Peace Conference bringing about an effective peace before Bolshevism gets the upper hand in Austria.

### THE POLISH-RUMANIAN BARRIER.

PARIS, March 28th.

A Havas message says:—The French Press publishes an interesting interview with M. Vaidavod, the Transylvanian Minister in the Rumanian Cabinet, expressing the opinion that, in order to resist Bolshevism successfully, it is necessary to lengthen the Polish-Rumanian barrier, till it stretches from the Baltic to the Black Sea, thus saving the rest of Europe from contamination.

LATEST CABLES.

### THE ARMISTICE.

#### SUSPENSION OF ARMISTICE POSSIBLE.

COPENHAGEN, March 28th.

A message from Berlin, dated March 28th, states:—The *Lokal Anzeiger* says that a suspension of the Armistice is possible.

#### DISPUTE OVER FATE OF DANTZIG.

Germany's reply to the *Entente* ultimatum on the subject of Dantzig is long and argumentative. It contends that it was agreed under the Armistice, to admit Allied, not Polish troops.

The newspapers declare that the real motive of the Germans is not the fear of civil war as they allege, but the desire to profit from two conflicting views at the Paris Conference on the subject of the future of Dantzig. It is suggested that the Allies, while insisting that the Polish Army be allowed to land at Dantzig, assure the Germans that the right of landing will not be abused.

### GERMAN PRESS WAXES INDIGNANT.

BERLIN, March 28th.

The German Press denounces the proposed Polish landing as an attempt to prejudice the decisions of the Peace Conference by the creation of an accomplished fact. They declare that the *Entente* should be warned by the example of Hungary, and not humiliate their opponents unduly.

### ULTIMATUM SENT TO GERMAN.

AMSTERDAM, March 28th.

A message from Berlin states that the *Entente* sent an ultimatum to the Government demanding assent to the landing of Polish troops at Dantzig, and declaring that a refusal would be regarded as a breach of the Armistice.

The Government replied that they could not be responsible for the measure demanded, but were prepared to facilitate the Polish landing in Stettin, Koenigsberg, Memel or Libau in the most effective manner.

### MARSHAL FOCH PROMISES GUARANTEES.

AMSTERDAM, March 28th.

Replying to the German Note, with reference to the landing of Polish troops at Dantzig, Marshal Foch intimated that he would personally give, at Spa, on April 3rd, all information and guarantees required to the German plenipotentiary, who must be empowered to decide within forty-eight hours.

The German Government decided to send Herr Erberger as plenipotentiary to Spa.

### UKRAINIANS PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE.

BERNE, March 30th.

The Ukrainians are prepared to negotiate with the Poles with regard to an armistice, provided a certain line of demarcation be established, to which the Allies agreed.

### GERMANY.

#### COMMERCE RESTRICTIONS TO BE RAISED.

LONDON, March 28th.

The Press Bureau states:—A message from Paris, dated March 28th, states that Mr. Lansing, Mr. Balfour, M. Pichon, Baron Sonnino and Baron Makino, at a meeting to-day, decided to raise all restrictions on commerce with German-Austria immediately the necessary machinery was established to prevent re-export to Germany.

### TALK TALK.

COPENHAGEN, March 30th.

The Majority Socialists, Herr Stoesel, declared that the workers would rather not have peace than one making them work forty years for the victors' pleasure. "Our Executive Committee," said Herr Stoesel "has resolved, if necessary, to pursue the same policy as Hungary."

### GOVERNMENT TROOPS DISPERSE SPARTACISTS.

COPENHAGEN, March 28th.

A message from Magdeburg, dated March 27th, states that the Spartacists at Tangermünde stormed and plundered lighters carrying provisions for the frontier Army. Troops were brought up but were fired on. They replied, killing and wounding several. The troops finally cleared the harbour.

### "PROVISIONAL" NAVY TO BE CREATED.

COPENHAGEN, March 28th.

A message from Weimar states that the National Assembly passed a Bill for the creation of a provisional Navy, which Herr Noske said was necessary to protect the transport of food-stuffs, remove mines, and protect fisheries.

### EARLIER CABLES.

### ALLIES IMPOSE TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

PARIS, March 27th.

The list of commodities which Germany is prohibited from exporting comprises war material of all kinds, including warships; also gold, silver, and securities. The exports, permitted conditionally, include coal, dye stuffs, various products of iron and steel, sugar, window-glass, electrical and certain other machinery, and all Allied Governments are entitled to purchase these articles.

Representatives of the Allies will proceed immediately to Cologne and other places to arrange prices, etc., with the Germans. Purchases by the Allies must not exceed two-thirds surplus of any of these commodities which Germany has for sale. Germany will be free to export the remaining one-third as she wishes, but the proceeds of all exports will be devoted to the payment of the German food bill.

### GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

COPENHAGEN, March 28th.

A telegram from Weimar states that, in the National Assembly, Herr Noske denied that German troops had attacked Russian Soviet troops as stated in M. Tchitcherine's message to Budapest.

The German Government would undertake no offensive in Courland or Lithuania. A certain safeguarding of the Eastern frontier was unfortunately still requisite, but Government only wished to live in peace and good neighbourship with Russia.

### THE GERMAN EX-ROYALTIES.

#### SOME INTERESTING LETTERS.

The *Deutsche Zeitung* publishes an autograph letter from the ex-Kaiser to the ex-Crown Prince, dated November 18th. It begins:—

My dear boy, After the Court Chamberlain advised me that he could no longer guarantee my safety at Main Head-quarters, and that the troops were no longer trustworthy, I resolved, after a severe mental struggle, to leave the Army, which has collapsed, and go to Holland. I advise you to stick to your post until the conclusion of the Armistice. I hope to see you again in happier times.

Your faithful and deeply afflicted father, Thereupon the Crown Prince wrote to Herr Ebert requesting permission to remain at his post, and undertaking to bring the Army back in a well-disciplined and orderly manner. Herr Ebert refused the request, and the Crown Prince, in the course of a lengthy letter to von Hindenburg justifying his action, said that he had decided, "with deep emotion and after a hard struggle," to go to a neutral country. He pointed out that no renunciation of the throne was either demanded of him or made by him.

### GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

#### ALL EX-ROYALTIES BANISHED.

COPENHAGEN, March 28th.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Government has introduced a Bill perpetually abolishing all the rights and privileges of the Hapsburgs, banishing all the members of the house of Hapsburg, Bourbon and Parma, and proclaiming the German-Austrian Republic the owner of the personal and real estate of the Hapsburgs, the proceeds of which may be used to benefit the sufferers through the war. The private property of the Hapsburgs will not be touched.

LATEST CABLES.

### THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

#### COMMISSION'S LABOURS TO BE COMPLETED ON FRIDAY.

PARIS, March 28th.

It is anticipated that the League of Nations' Commission will finish their labours about April 6th. It is stated that neither the Monroe Doctrine nor the Japanese amendment, regarding racial equality, has been formally put before the Commission. The latter problem has become almost of primary importance in connection with the League.

There is now no doubt that the entire Covenant will be incorporated in the Preliminary Peace Treaty.

### LEAGUE POWERLESS TO INTERFERE IN DOMESTIC POLICY.

One amendment adopted provides that the League cannot interfere in the internal affairs solely within any country's domestic jurisdiction. This is inapplicable to any territory held under a mandate.

### IF IRELAND AND GREAT BRITAIN FALL OUT.

A high authority, replying to a question, declared that in the event of civil war between Ireland and Great Britain, the matter would not be within the jurisdiction of the League, nor would the question of the independence of Ireland be.

### THE EQUALITY OF SEXES RECOGNISED.

The principle of the equality of sexes receives indirect endorsement, it being provided that women may be employed on the Secretariat. They may also sit as Delegates and on the Executive Council. Conventions dealing with the White Slave traffic, the opium traffic, and the treatment of natives are also being included.

### EARLIER CABLES.

### SHOULD WOMEN HAVE A PLACE?

PARIS, March 27th.

A Havas message says:—The co-operation of women in the future work of the League of Nations is being seriously considered by leading statesmen in Paris. Women should have a place on the permanent Board, and Commissions to consider international hygiene and labour problems interesting to woman-kind throughout the world.

LATEST CABLES.

### THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

#### THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, March 28th.

The *Manchester Guardian* publishes a special illustrated League of Nations number containing articles from many prominent statesmen, including Lords Haldane, Buckmaster, and Bryce, M. Albert Thomas, and Doctor Nansen. The journal also prints a message from Mr. Lloyd George, in which the Premier says:—The League represents the greatest attempt ever made to institute reason and justice for force and intrigue as the governing principle of international relations. Nations must not let themselves believe that having drawn up, on paper, a constitution, the peace of the world has been made secure.

If they allow themselves to be misled by this policy they will only be re-awakened by a new war. They must now see that the League of Nations is made an effective instrument for the solution of every international problem, by readiness to make sacrifices on its behalf. We cannot expect war-ravaged nations to trust their desolated lands to the League's protection if its advocates hesitate to show any confidence themselves in its guardianship. To set up a Society of Nations in order to create fraternity among the peoples of the earth while, simultaneously, increasing armies and navies to ensure effective fratricide, is to make mockery of a great ideal."

M. Albert Thomas emphasises that one of the principal functions of the League lies in the economic sphere where it is necessary to set up and organise international life. In this connection, he points out Great Britain's selfishness by placing a greatly preponderant mercantile fleet for the Allied countries during the war. He also eulogises how Britain similarly renounced advantages with respect to food-stuffs, in order to rigidly secure equal Allied distribution. He advocates the transformation of Inter-Allied Committees, formed during the war into International Commissions for the purchase and distribution of food-stuffs, whose activities may endure beyond the requisite period of attending to the needs of countries at present suffering from hunger.

Lord Bryce foresees many difficulties in the working of the League Covenant, but expresses the hope that the League will live, the more, as we trust to the nations to discharge its trust. To leave things now where they were before the outbreak of war will be a most deplorable confession of human weakness, and the most dismal surrender of human hopes that has ever yet been seen."

### IS THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS DELAYING PEACE?

LONDON, March 28th.

The Press Bureau states:—A message from Paris says that President Wilson, in a statement, combating the impression that discussions by the League of Nations' Commission are delaying peace, points out that the conclusions of the Commission were the first to be presented to the Peace Conference. The Commission is endeavouring to take advantage of criticisms and the Committee of the Commission is conferring with representatives of neutral States who are evincing deep interest, and are practically unanimous in the desire to align themselves to the League. The revised Covenant will be published almost immediately.

### THE SAAR REGION.

COPENHAGEN, March 30th.

A message from Berlin, dated March 28th, states that, replying to resolutions from Rhenish Westphalia, protesting against the alleged French plans concerning the Saar region, Herr Brockdorff von Rantzen telegraphed that the German Ministry would absolutely reject any demands going beyond President Wilson's principles.

### GENERAL BOTHA'S MOVEMENT



# THE CORONET TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

Must a wife remain true  
to a faithless husband?

NORMA TALMADGE  
NORMA TALMADGE

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The story of a deserted wife who remained true to her husband to the end. And the end—well, there's a great climax to this fine story. There are also the Kiddies you liked so much in "Let Katie do it" and "A Sister of Six."

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### CABLES.

(Continued from page 5.)

#### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE SOURCE OF BO. SHEVISM. IT'S END FORESHADOWED.

Stockholm, March 27th.

A message from Petrograd states that at a recent Bolshevik Conference M. Lunasharsky, one of the most prominent Bolsheviks, frankly avowed that the Bolshevik Government's situation was absolutely intolerable, and that the faith of the most ardent adherents was shaken, owing to the fact that bread, fuel, and raw materials were scarce.

The scarcity has provoked the wrath of the people against the Government, who are accused of inefficiency.

He confessed that the Allied blockade fore-shadowed the end of the Bolshevik régime. If the blockade continued, Bolshevism was doomed.

#### BIG RUMANIAN VICTORY.

London, March 28th.

A telegram from Berne states that, according to an official Rumanian source, Rumanian troops on the left bank of the Dniester inflicted a crushing defeat on the Bolshevik forces in the region of Majaviska.

#### RED ARMY THREATENED WITH ENVELOPMENT.

London, March 28th.

Reuter learns that a telegram from Omsk, dated March 27th, announces that General Koltchak's army, after a brilliant attack and much hard fighting, has re-captured the town of Ufa, which the Bolsheviks recently occupied.

The Red Army is now threatened with envelopment. Considerable material has been captured.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

M. PICHON'S FERVENT HOPE.

Paris, March 27th.

A Havas message says: M. Pichon stated, in the Chamber, that the French Government desired that Russia should organize herself and become a great republic such as might be necessary for the peace of Europe.

#### EUROPEAN FOOD PROBLEM. THE PROVISIONING OF ESTHONIA.

Paris, March 28th.

Le Temps says that the Council of Foreign Ministers has dealt with the provisioning of Esthonia.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND. TREATY OF 1917 MAY BE RENEWED.

Berne, March 28th.

The Franco-Swiss treaty of December, 1917, will be renewed provided the confirmation of the Swiss Federal Council is obtained.

#### FRENCH LUXURY TAX. ABOLISHED AGAINST GOVERNMENT WISH.

Paris, March 28th.

The Chamber, in spite of the Government's opposition, abolished the luxury tax.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### ALSACE-LOTHAINE.

M. MILLERAND'S POWERS.

Paris, March 28th.

A Havas message says: M. Millerand, the new French High Commissioner of Alsace-Lorraine, declared himself armed with full powers to give satisfaction to the needs of the new liberated populations.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### THE RE-CONSTRUCTION PERIOD. CANADA'S AID TO RUMANIA.

London, March 28th.

Reuter learns that Canada has signed an agreement establishing credit with Rumania, in order that the latter may purchase from Canada essential materials and manufactures for the work of re-construction.

Rumania's import trade with Germany before the war exceeded \$22,000,000, and Canada feels that the Balkans offer large potential markets for the British Empire. Interviewed, Mr. Lloyd Harris, Chairman of the Canadian Trade Mission in London, said: "I look upon the establishment of this credit with Rumania as a practical plan of peace-making. Bolshevism can be stemmed in its onward sweep across Europe by taking immediate action, and supplying countries, like Rumania, with essential materials to rebuild and re-construct themselves. We have an urgent duty to perform towards those devoted lands, and I am glad that Canada is taking the lead. I should like to see the whole question considered from an Empire standpoint by all parts of the Empire."

Negotiations are pending between Greece, Serbia and Canada. Sir George Foster, Canadian Minister of Trade and Finance, is at present in Paris and Mr. Lloyd Harris returns there from London to-morrow.

It is understood that Canada is sending seed grain to Rumania together with agricultural implements.

### EARLIER CABLES.

#### BELGIUM.

#### INCREASED DUTIES ANNOUNCED.

London, March 28th.

Reuter is authoritatively informed that it is estimated that the Belgian expenditure for the forthcoming year will total £44,000,000 and the revenue £24,000,000, owing chiefly to decreased activity in the Public Services. The deficit will be covered by an increase in income-tax, by death duties, and by taxes on beer, alcohol and tobacco.

The Government has also to consider £4,000,000 extraordinary war expenses including the State contribution to the Relief Commission and indemnities to communes and private individuals. This will be payable by loan on the guarantee of the German indemnity.

The Belgian Premier recently informed the Chamber of Deputies that the Allies would grant the necessary funds.

#### THE TRAIL OF THE GERMANS.

Brussels, March 27th.

In the Chamber, it was officially announced that about 6,000 Belgian civilians had died owing to German barbarity. The war nearly 7,000 war orphans while over 125,000 men had been deported. The indemnity which could be claimed was estimated at 900,000,000 francs.

The Minister of Economic Affairs declared that all damage done would be fully indemnified by the Germans.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### AMERICA.

#### CALLING A VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Washington, March 28th.

The War Department is prepared to immediately call up 50,000 volunteers for service in Europe, to relieve the members of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, who desire to return.

#### DEFINITE PLAN AGAINST TRADE WITH GERMANY.

Washington, March 27th.

The Government has taken an important step to combat German designs for reconquering American markets by notifying the users of dyes, chemicals, fertilizers and other products which originated in Germany that importations from Germany will be subject to prosecution as an infringement of patents licensed under the Enemy Trading Act.

The opinion is expressed that this action will block German plans for dumping large accumulated stocks with the intention of under-selling new American industries.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### MERCANTILE SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME.

New York, March 27th.

Mr. Edward Hurley, the Chairman of the Shipping Board, informed the Marine League that the sale of Government-owned ships would be confined to Americans, and transfers to the Foreign Registry would not be permitted.

Mr. Hurley advocated the establishment of a Merchant Marine Development Fund, under Government auspices, with a view to affording financial assistance to undeveloped trade routes. He declared that Government owned 555 steel ocean-going ships, with a deadweight tonnage of nearly 3,600,000. The present programme should secure, in 1920, a tonnage of 18,750,000.

#### NORWAY.

#### HISTORIC TRIBUTE TO WAR SERVICES.

Paris, March 28th.

Colonel House, addressing the Norwegian delegation for the League of Nations, in the course of a historic tribute to Norway's services, said that no neutral had rendered more valuable service to the Entente than Norway, and if Christianity were less awkwardly placed geographically, it would have been suggested as the meeting place of the League of Nations.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### EGYPT.

#### ACTIVE MEASURES OF REPRESSION TO BE EMPLOYED.

Cairo, March 28th.

At a meeting of Egyptian notables, the Commander-in-Chief declared that he was now forced, by necessity, to employ active measures of repression, which must bring tremendous suffering upon the people, and result in great loss to public and private property. It had been found impossible to restore order merely by defensive measures. It was the duty of every patriotic Egyptian to do his utmost in order that the measures he was forced to take might achieve the desired results at the earliest possible moment, and with the minimum of suffering. He concluded with this solemn warning: "I intend to do my duty; it is for you to do yours."

#### THE DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL. GOVERNMENT'S ACTION ENDORSED.

Ottawa, March 28th.

In the House of Commons, the members, by 100 to 51, endorsed the Government's decision against the re-enactment of the Daylight Saving Bill. A confused position is inevitable, as all the railways intend advancing the time by one hour.

Ottawa, March 30th.

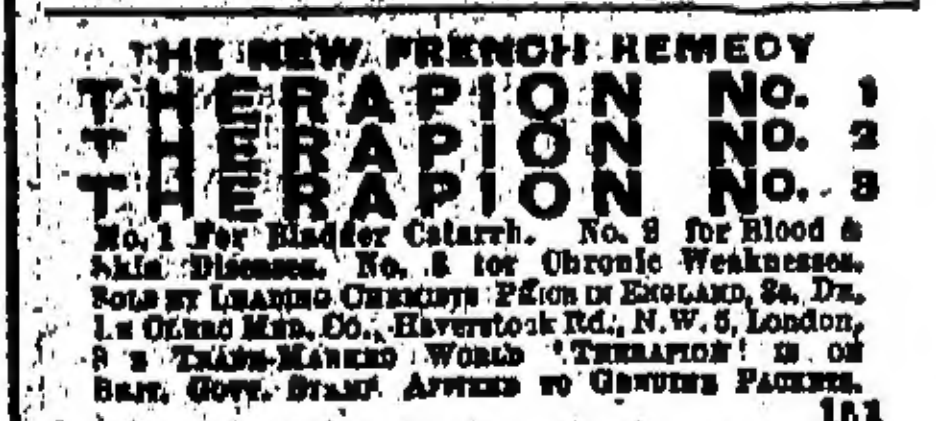
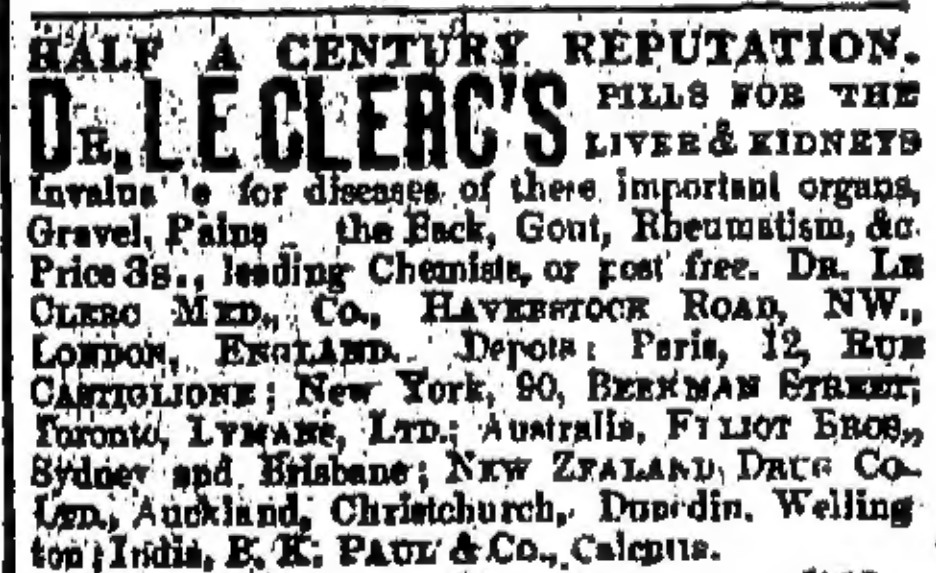
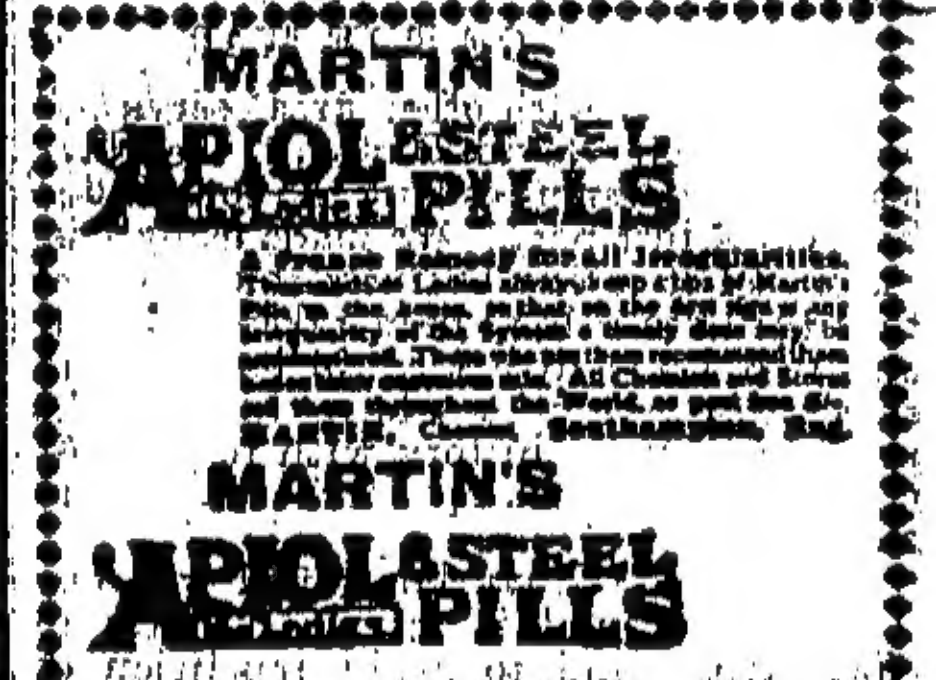
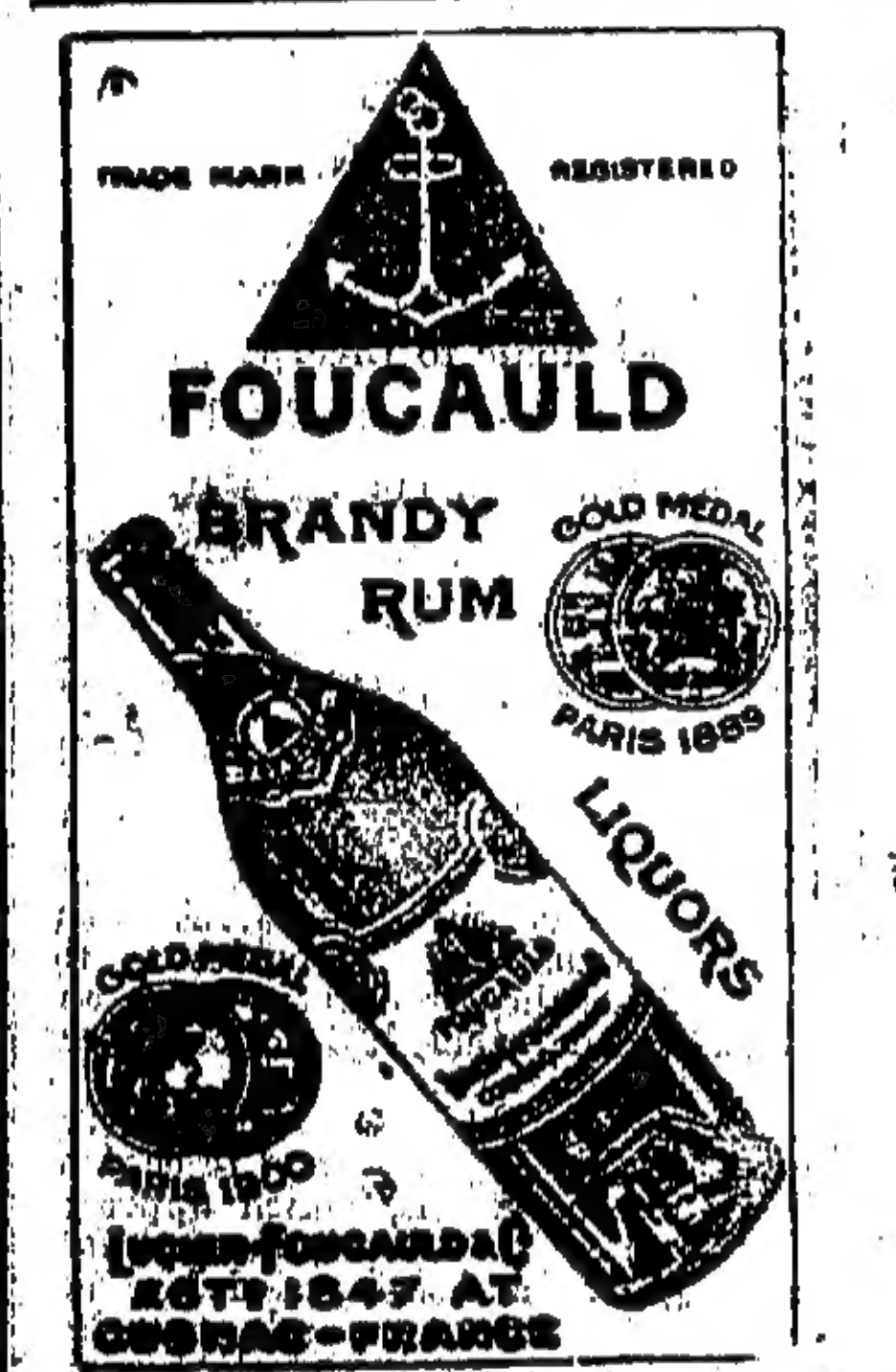
Most cities and towns are also adopting the Daylight Saving Scheme, while rural districts continue to use standard time.

## BABY'S HEAD BURNED LIKE FIRE

With Eczema. Also On Face.  
An Awful Slight. Outcure  
Healed Him.

"Eczema started with terrible itching on my baby's head and face. He used to scratch until it bled and it burned like fire. His face was one mass of scales and he was an awful sight. He could not sleep. It also affected his chest, all his joints, and his arms. I got a sample of Cuticura, and it did a great amount of good so I bought more, and he is now healed." (Signed) Mrs. L. Schofield, 62, Cruise Rd., Sheffield, Eng.

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## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS.

April 1st.  
*Harada Maru*, Japanese str., 885 tons, Capt. Tomizawa, from Wakamatsu, which port she left on March 26th, with a cargo of coal.—M.B.R.  
*Kang Ping*, Chinese str., 1,743 tons, Capt. Howie, from Canton, which port she left on March 31st, with a general cargo.—C. M. S. N. Co.  
*\*Pok Hong*, British str., 96 tons, Capt. Tsang Shu, from Samshui, which port she left on March 30th.—A. P. & Co.  
*Shan Cheong*, Chinese str., 235 tons, Capt. Xavier, from Kwong Chow Wan and Macao, with a general cargo.—Wo Hing & Co.  
*Sultan van Langbat*, Dutch str., 2,293 tons, Capt. De Boene, from Pladjoe, which port she left on March 23rd, with bulk oil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.  
 April 2nd.  
*Huiyang*, British str., 1,363 tons, Capt. Passmore, from Penang and Singapore, which latter port she left on March 26th, with a general cargo.—Kwong Cheong Beng.  
*Kaigo Maru*, Japanese str., 2,016 tons, Capt. Egawa, from Keelung, which port she left on March 30th, with a cargo of coal.—O.S.K.  
*Kamai Maru*, Japanese str., 1,197 tons, Capt. Mitsui, from Wuhu, which port she left on March 25th, with a cargo of rice.—Y.K.K.  
*Kiang Ping*, British str., 1,640 tons, Capt. Ramsland, from Canton.  
*Mausang*, British str., 1,840 tons, Capt. McAnish, from Sandakan, which port she left on March 20th, with a general cargo.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
*Pak Wo*, Chinese str., 1,142 tons, Capt. Udden, from Canton, which port she left on April 1st.  
*Stavropol*, Russian str., 955 tons, Capt. Boyko, from Singapore and Saigon, which latter port she left on March 29th, with a cargo of rice and meal.—Russian Volunteer Fleet.  
*Sunning*, British str., 1,570 tons, Capt. Benson, from Canton, with a general cargo.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Wei Shan*, Chinese str., 808 tons, Capt. Shieldrup, from Wuhu and Nanking, with a cargo of rice.—San Peh S. N. Co.

## CLEARANCES.

April 2nd.  
*Aki Maru*, for Yokohama.  
*Alpa Maru*, for Antwerp.  
*Asosan Maru*, for Bangkok.  
*Benrinnes*, for Singapore.  
*Cadette*, for San Francisco.  
*Chefoo*, for Wuhu.  
*Chik Shang*, for Shanghai.  
*Chun Sun*, for Hongkong.  
*Fukuei Maru*, for Fukuoka.  
*Hirado Maru*, for Hongkong Bay.  
*Kamin Maru*, for Canton.  
*Kiang Ping*, for Ching Wan Tao.  
*Kempin Maru*, for Takao.  
*Pak Wo*, for Shanghai.  
*Shan Cheong*, for Kwong Chow Wan.  
*Taiwan Maru*, for Singapore.  
*Wei Shan*, for Canton.  
*Wing Hung*, for Kwong Chow Wan.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* left Nagasaki yesterday and is due at at Kobe to-day.

Telegraphic advice has been received by the local office of the T.K.K. that the s.s. *Tenyo Maru* left San Francisco on March 24th and is due to arrive at this port on April 2nd.

## WEATHER REPORT.

A.M. 2nd, at 12.52.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. There are indications of the formation of another cyclone over China, pressure having increased slightly or moderately at all reporting stations.

Hongkong rainfall, for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.17 inch. Total since January 1st, 4.10 inches, against an average of 5.55 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Forecast.  
 Hongkong to Gap-Rock — N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy, rain later.  
 Formosa Channel — North winds, a rug.  
 South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamcocks — The same as No. 1.  
 South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan — The same as No. 1.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 3rd to 6th April 1919.

HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
Approx. Time	Height	Approx. Time	Height
Thurs. 3 m 10.33	7.0	4 m 4.28	3.3
5 m 11.13	7.1	5 m 5.18	3.7
7 m 11.50	7.2	7 m 6.12	4.0
9 m 12.31	7.3	9 m 7.10	4.3
11 m 13.16	7.4	11 m 8.10	4.6
1 m 14.04	7.5	1 m 9.12	4.9
3 m 14.54	7.6	3 m 10.15	5.2
5 m 15.44	7.7	5 m 11.18	5.5
7 m 16.34	7.8	7 m 12.20	5.8
9 m 17.24	7.9	9 m 13.22	6.1
11 m 18.14	8.0	11 m 14.24	6.4

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**MARSEILLES AND LONDON**  
 VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NELLORE"	27th April	2nd June	10th June

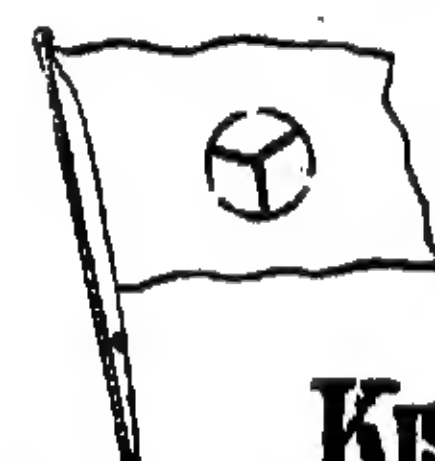
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**BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.**

"DUNERA"	13th April	Due Bombay about 1st May
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"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	1st May	19th May
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	14th May	4th June
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	28th May	16th June
"MONTEAGLE"	10th June	4th July
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	24th June	14th July
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	8th July	30th July
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	22nd July	11th August
"MONTEAGLE"	16th August	6th September
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	21st August	8th September

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
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MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri. 4th Apr. 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALOUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Fri. 4th Apr. 3 p.m.
KOBE	"SUISANG"	Tues. 8th Apr. D'light.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WINGSANG"	Tues. 8th Apr. D'light.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Tues. 8th Apr. Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri. 11th Apr. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

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MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when convenient.

BOHNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kinta, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datan.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to  
**JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.**  
 Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

Messrs. FRANK WATERHOUSE

& Co.'s

## PACIFIC PORTS

Trade & Service Bureau.

11, Ice House St.

Tel. 698.

## SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.

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MANAGERS.

## CUTLER PALMER & CO'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

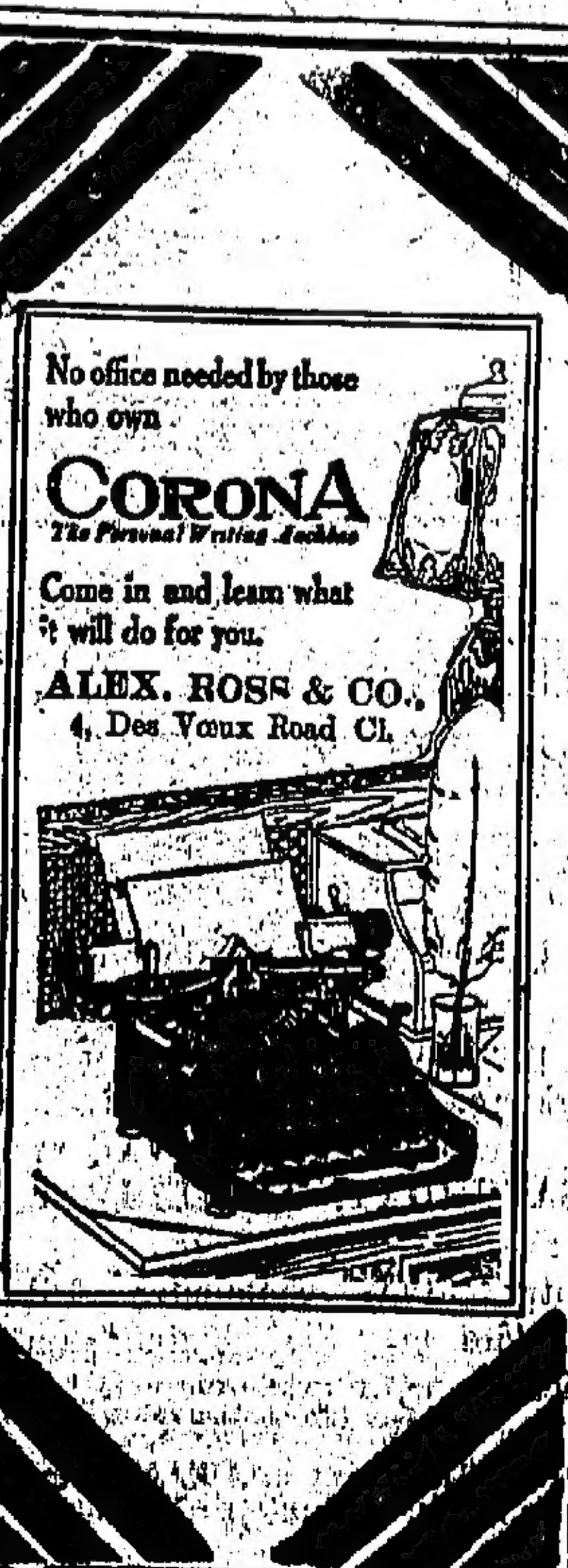


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## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to SHIRAZ, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to SHIRAZ, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS on route, and affording the quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(RIMPAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON AND ANTWERP ... "CITY OF BRISTOL" April 16th.  
LONDON AND ANTWERP ... "CITY OF COLOMBO" May 10th.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

or to RIMPAN & Co., Canton

General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 3rd Apr. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 6th Apr. 8 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 6th Apr. Noon.
WEIHAIWEI & BANGKOK	"LIANGCHOW"	On 7th Apr. 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"SHANGHAI"	On 8th Apr. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 8th Apr. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 10th Apr. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL, and CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ambulance Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone 22

Agents

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAINONG" | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | SUNDAY, 6th Apr. at 11 A.M.  
"Amoy Passengers Only."

"SAITAN" ... | Capt. A. H. Stewart ... | FRIDAY, 11th Apr. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"  
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,  
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.  
THE SUNSHINE BELT.  
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.  
S.S. "ECUADOR" ... Apr. 23rd, 1919.  
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... May 21st, 1919.  
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... June 18th, 1919.

For New York via the Panama Canal,  
S.S. "ECUADOR" ... April 14th, 1919.  
These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.  
Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be overestimated.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the CANADIAN PACIFIC COAST SERVICE, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 141

COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings Chater Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA  
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO  
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,  
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,  
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave HONGKONG about 1919	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NELLORE	27th April.	2nd June.	10th June.

FOR  
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave HONGKONG about	Due BOMBAY about
DUNERA	12th April	1st May

SAILINGS ALSO TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about
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Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON A.L. STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU ... 12,300 tons	4th Apr. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, and KOBE	KAMO MARU ... 15,980 tons	4th Apr. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, and KOBE	IYO MARU ...	Sat. 19th Apr. at 11 A.M.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ, and PORT SAID	NIKKO MARU ... 9,900 tons	Wed. 23rd Apr. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURBURN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	TENSHIN MARU ...	Wed. 9th April.
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	TOYO MARU ...	Middle of April.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	RANGOON MARU ...	End on April
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON		

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

## HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C. SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† SUWA MARU ... Mon. 5th May, at 11 A.M.  
† Omitting Manila and/or Moji.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager

Telephone 102 and 103

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	9th April.
KORBA MARU	20,000	25th April, From YOKOHAMA.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	29th April, From YOKOHAMA.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	22nd May, From YOKOHAMA.
TENYO MARU	22,000	5th May.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	21st May.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA

AND IQUIQUE

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	17,500	July, 12th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Port of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,  
King's Building.

Telephone 274 and 275.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000 tons	On or about 5th April.
	"NEBA" ... 10,000 tons	do. 20th April.
	"SPHINX" ... 20,000 tons	do. 30th May.

MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID ...  
"ANDRE LEBON" 20,000 ... On or about 9th April

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU" ... Thursday, 3rd April.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

"MITSUKI MARU" ... Monday, 7th April.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Saturday, 18th April.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"MITSUKI MARU" ... Monday, 7th April.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" ... Saturday, 5th April.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Thursday, 10th April.

"MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 12th April.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"TAITOKU MARU" ... Friday, 11th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama.

"KENKON MARU" ... Saturday, 12th April.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 10th April, at 9 A.M.

For KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 6th April, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,  
Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (18,000 tons, American Registry).  
"CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" April 6th, 1919.  
"CHINA" April 24th, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
105 House Street, Tel. 1543



